REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application as amended. Claims 33, 42, 50 and 56 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. Therefore, claims 33-58 are presented for examination.

Claims 33-36, 38, 40, 42-43, 45, 48, 50-52 and 54-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,571,221 issued to Stewart (hereinafter "Stewart") in view of U.S. Published Application No. 2002/0099957 issued to Kramer (hereinafter "Kramer"). The Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are allowable over Stewart in view of Kramer.

Stewart discloses a network communication service with an improved subscriber model. A mobile user (MU), also referred to as a subscriber, may access the network service through a portable computing device (PCD) using a wireless (or wired) network interface card. Access points (APs) for the network may be widely distributed in various facilities. In one embodiment, the APs are arranged at known geographic locations and may provide geographic location information regarding the geographic location of the mobile user (MU). A digital certificate may be stored on the mobile user's PCD in order to allow access to the network. The digital certificate may store sponsorship information, including information regarding programs or entities in which the mobile user is a member or is affiliated. Each mobile user (subscriber) to the network service may have a "value bucket" which determines the amount of network access or service available to the user. Billing for access to the network communication service, i.e., the amount the "value bucket" is drained or filled, may be based on one or more of a number of factors, including information stored in the digital certificate, such as sponsorship information, the geographic location of the user,

demographic information of the user, and charging information of the user. See Stewart at Abstract.

Kramer discloses that server client connections may be secured by conventional encryption/decryption crypts. See Kramer at paragraph [0050].

Claim 33 recites logic to convert the SSL encrypted data to an unencrypted format and to convert the WTLS encrypted data an unencrypted format, wherein the conversions are based on a conversion indication received from an interface. Applicants submit that neither Stewart nor Kramer disclose or suggest such a feature. In fact, the Office Action admits that Stewart does not disclose the feature. See Office Action at page 3, first paragraph. However, Kramer has been cited as disclosing the feature. Id. at second paragraph.

Kramer discloses the use of conventional encryption/decryption crypts to secure connections. Nonetheless, there is no disclosure or suggestion of the decryption process being based upon conversion indication received from an interface. Since both Stewart and Kramer both fail to disclose or suggest conversions being based on a conversion indication received from an interface, any combination of Stewart and Kramer would not disclose or suggest such a feature. Thus, claim 33, and its dependent claims, is patentable over Stewart in view of Kramer.

Independent claims 42, 50 and 56 include limitations similar to those in claim 33. Accordingly, claims 42, 50 and 56, and their respective dependent claims, are patentable over claim 33 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 33.

Claims 37, 41, 44, 46 and 49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of Kramer and U.S. Published Application No. 2004/0010684 issued to Douglas (hereinafter "Douglas"). The Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are allowable over Stewart, Kramer and Douglas.

Douglas discloses a method and system for authenticated communication of messages among computer systems in an insecure network are described. These aspects include building a first signed object message in a first computer system, the first signed object message including a first sequence number, a first object and a first signature. Further included is sending the first signed object message to a second computer system, verifying the first signed object message in the second computer system, and building a second signed object message in the second computer system for replying to the first computer system when the first signed object message is verified, the second signed object message including a second sequence number, a second object, and a second signature. See Douglas at Abstract.

However, Douglas does not disclose or suggest conversions being based on a conversion indication received from an interface. As discussed above, both Stewart and Kramer both fail to disclose or suggest such a feature. Thus, any combination of Douglas, Stewart and Kramer would also not disclose or suggest the feature. Accordingly, the present claims are patentable over Stewart, Kramer and Douglas.

Claims 39 and 47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of Kramer and U.S. Patent No. 6,289,460 issued to Hajmiragha (hereinafter "Hajmiragha"). The Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are allowable over Stewart, Kramer and Hajmiragha.

Hajmiragha discloses a system for allowing predesignated users at remotely located computer-based systems to perform document management. Components of the system include public data network, a publication facility, a remote storage facility and a document manager computer-based system. The document manager computer-based system, the publication facility, the remote storage facility are all coupled to the computer-based systems used by the predesignated

users over the public data network. The system allows authorized users from remote locations to perform secure document collaboration, share and archive documents, context index documents, digitally notarize documents, electronically file documents and publish documents. See Hajmiragha at Abstract.

Nonetheless, Hajmiragha does not disclose or suggest conversions being based on a conversion indication received from an interface. As discussed above, both Stewart and Kramer both fail to disclose or suggest such a feature. Thus, any combination of Douglas, Stewart and Hajmiragha would also not disclose or suggest the feature. As a result, the present claims are patentable over Stewart, Kramer and Hajmiragha.

Claim 53 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of Kramer and U.S. Patent No. 6,216,231 issued to Stubblebine (hereinafter "Stubblebine"). Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are allowable over Stewart, Kramer and Stubblebine.
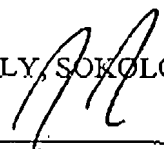
Stubblebine discloses system for allowing predesignated users at remotely located computer-based systems to perform document management. Components of the system include public data network, a publication facility, a remote storage facility and a document manager computer-based system. The document manager computer-based system, the publication facility, the remote storage facility are all coupled to the computer-based systems used by the predesignated users over the public data network. The system allows authorized users from remote locations to perform secure document collaboration, share and archive documents, context index documents, digitally notarize documents, electronically file documents and publish documents. See Stubblebine at Abstract.

Nevertheless, Stubblebine does not disclose or suggest conversions being based on a conversion indication received from an interface. As discussed above, both Stewart and Kramer both fail to disclose or suggest such a feature. Thus, any combination of Douglas, Stewart and Stubblebine would also not disclose or suggest the feature. As a result, the present claims are patentable over Stewart, Kramer and Stubblebine.

Applicants submit that the rejections have been overcome and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, applicants respectfully request the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

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